The Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 27, 1862.

HOME AGAIN.

Since our last issue we have been on a flying business *trip to* Greenville, S. C. We succeeded in making such arrangements as will insure us a supply of printing paper. In a week or two we hope to be able to give our readers a larger sheet, and consequently a greater amount of reading matter. To do this, we have to increase our expenditures very largely. At the low price charged for the News, even with the raw material at old prices, our profits were very small. Now, however, with paper and every thing else up to "war prices," unless our friends will exert themselves a little to increase our circulation, our business cannot pay expenses. We have spared neither time, labor or money to meet the wants of the public, and though many may be dissatisfied with our efforts, we could wish them no greater affliction than to be compelled to take our place and carry on our business at a time like the present The truth is, we have done about all that a man could do, under the circumstances, and while a few inconsiderate persons may grumble that we have not done more, we are gratified to know that thousands appreciate the difficulties which surround us, and generously overlook any short-comings.

Greenville, we must not forget to say is a charming place. We shall, if we live, certainly travel in that direction again. In fact we were pleased with everybody and everything. It is a nice place, filled with nice people.

THE NEWS.

We only returned home in time to wedge in a little editorial—the paper having been nearly filled up before our arrival. The latest news will be found in our columns, carefully compiled by our excellent foreman.

The Newbern disaster seems to have been greatly exaggerated. We are gratified to see it stated that the few men we had there, with slight exceptions, fought gallantly. Col. Z. B. Vance's regiment, with the gallant "Zeb" in front, fought like tigers. The Col., we regret to learn, was wounded in the hand.

It seems that somebody was to blame, and as usual the papers are divided in opinion as to which one of the *somebody* family it is. The Raleigh Standard thinks the fault lies at the door of Gen. Branch. We can't tell.

The 25th regiment is, or was a few days since, at Goldsborough. A large portion of the regiment have enlisted for the war. It is one of the best bodies of men in the service.

It is reported that the Tennessee tories have been committing outrages along the border in Madison county. Houses have been fired and cattle and horses crippled. *Have we a State Government?*

Col. Coleman's Battalion, saith rumor, has been sent to Wheeler's Gap on the Cumberland Mountain.

The Buncombe Riflemen, Capt. Young, left on Tuesday last for Raleigh. They go into the Bethel Regiment. A capital company. Good luck attend them.

YANKEES CAPTURED.

Four men, who represent themselves as part of the Yankee prisoners who escaped from Columbia, S. C., some weeks since, were captured in Yancy county last week and brought to this place and lodged in jail. They were discovered skulking in the mountains by Mrs. Ayres, who reported the fact to her husband, and he, in company with two or three neighbors, proceeded to arrest them. Two of them say they belong to a New York regiment, one to a Minnesota, and one to an Ohio.

They had been prowling in the mountains until they were quite exhausted, and seemed to be glad to fall into the hands of "white folks."—They will be sent to Salisbury this week, in charge of some troops going in that direction.

☞ J. M. Hooper, Esq., of Jackson, will please accept our thanks for a list of 26 subscribers. Ditto our old friend, Col. Walker, of Haywood, for an addition to his already handsome list. Such favors are appreciated, and will not be forgotten.

CAPTAIN WEST'S COMPANY.

We are requested to state that persons desiring to join Capt. W. R. West's company can, in his absence from town, report to A. T. Summey, Esq. A bounty of $100 will be paid each man, as soon as the company is mustered in. Capt. West has seen service, and will make a capital officer.

☞ The latest news from Cumberland Gap will be found in Lieut. Parker's letter. We have been compelled to abridge it a little, in consequence of the late hour at which it arrived.

COMMANDING GENERAL.—General Lee has been appointed by President Davis Commanding General of the army.

HON. W. L. YANCEY.—We are pleased to see it reported that our Commissioner has arrived safely at New Orleans.

☞ We learn that when the nomination of General Sterling Price as Major General was sent in to the Senate, it was confirmed by acclamation, without the usual reference.

☞ Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry."

HAVE WE A STATE GOVERNMENT?

We commend the following article, from the Greenville (Tenn.) Banner, of last week, to the consideration of Gov. Clark. The Laurel region referred to is in Madison county, some 35 miles North of this place.

MARAUDERS.—Last week a lot of tories from Laurel, N. C., came into our county, (Greene,) and robbed several houses, taking all the money they could find and also some powder, telling some of the good citizens at the same time, that the next time they come back, that they intended to burn their houses. This marauding party is a set of renegade Union men from our county, headed by Capt. Dave Fry, the ring-leading bridge burner, who has always managed to commit his depredations and make his escape before discovered. This set of *good* Union men, are harbored by some of their allies on the head of Laurel in the mountains of N. C. where it is almost impossible to reach them.

How long are the good citizens of North Carolina and Tennessee going to let that den of marauding thieves remain there to annoy honest people? We think it high time that something was done. Where is the honest Union man who would not wish to extricate himself from such a party, by helping to catch these fellows, who they were once associated with as being the best Union men?

During a great portion of last summer this same Dave Fry, was in Greeneville every few days counselling in private with his Union friends. Will they still countenance his course? Or will they discountenance him and his party by coming out for the South, and help put down this marauding party? We think they will.—*Greenville Banner.*

GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED—RAPID AND ASTOUNDING MOVEMENTS IN TENN.

Highly important dispatches were received yesterday by Congress, says the Richmond Examiner of the 19th inst., giving intelligence of an impending and critical battle at Corinth, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio railroads. These despatches state positively that Gen. Johnston had made a sudden circuit from Murfreesboro', *via* Decatur, confronting the whole force of Buell that had been moved from Nashville down the Tennessee river, and the advance of which was last heard of at Savannah, which is on the river, about fifteen miles from where it crosses the Mississippi line. General Beauregard was, at last accounts, at Jackson, in Madison county, within easy reach of Johnston's army. These wide and rapid movements of the forces in Tennessee have been wholly unexpected; but the dispatches giving the intelligence of them are entirely reliable, and one of the most critical battles that has yet been fought in the West is immediately anticipated on the borders of the State of Mississippi.

THE STRENGTH OF THE VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg Express says, the successful conflict which our iron clad "Virginia," (formerly the Merrimac,) sustained with the Ericson, will be read with intense interest, since it demonstrates the amazing power of our vessel not only to shatter and sink those of the enemy, but to resist the most powerful guns that can strike her iron walls. Like the Leviathan in Job, she "esteemeth iron as straw." Only to think that a tempest of huge iron globes of 184 lbs. weight should have been hurled upon her for hours, and should have been shaken off like hail stones from a cloud—hardly leaving a dent on her ribs! There is one fact connected with the recent victory not known to our public in the South, and which gives additional interest. From a late Northern paper, sent to the Central Presbyterian, it is ascertained that the Ericsson was armed with balls of *wrought iron*. The following confirmation of this fact will be read with interest:

"EXPENSIVE SHOT.—The Ericsson iron-plated floating battery, at Green Point, has been armed with two 11-inch columbiads, which have been furnished with 400 wrought iron shot, each ball costing $47, and weighing 184 pounds. These balls were made by forging square blocks of iron at the Novelty Works, then turning them at the lathe. The cost of the 400 amounts to $18,800, and their total weight is 73,000 pounds.—Cast-iron shot are liable to break in pieces when fired against thick iron plates. These wrought-iron shot are for smashing through the sides of such secession batteries as the Merrimac at Norfolk, and Hollins' Turtle, at New Orleans.—*Scientific American.*"

☞ We learn that an iron-clad British steamer arrived in a Confederate port, on the 15th, loaded with muskets, rifles, powder, blankets, shoes, &c.—all for the Government, and under the charge of Lieut. Fauntleroy of the Confederate States Navy. A part of the cargo 40,000 Enfield rifles, 50 tons of powder, and a large quantity of pistols.

TELEGRAPH WIRE CUT.

The Greeneville (Tenn.) Banner of the 19th instant says:—On Monday night last, the Telegraph wire was cut a mile west of this place, about three spans carried off and one post pulled down. This, no doubt, was done by the same mob of Union men engaged in the bridge burning last summer. Our authorities should be very vigilant in trying to ferret out such miscreants, and let them be punished according to the crime.

The wire was cut near the same place last fall at the time the bridges were burned, and the scoundrel who did it came very near being caught from circumstantial evidence, and his tracks in the mud. The same chap we understand was prowling about town last Monday.

☞ A special dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago Times, dated the 1st inst., reports that the "unanimous disloyalty of the citizens in and about Nashville is confirmed by every arrival from the Cumberland." The dispatch adds:—"The difference in sentiment between the people of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers is very marked. On the former are many Unionists, on the latter none have yet made their appearance."

☞ We are glad to learn that proper arrangements are making for the manufacture of powder in Alabama. This is the article we want to use now, and let it be made as plentifully as possible.

Correspondence of the News.

FROM THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

CUMBERLAND GAP, TENNESSEE, March 17, 1862.

DEAR BRO. ATKIN:

Will commence this paper by concluding my remarks on subsistence, touched at in my last. It was stated that there was a wrong somewhere—this statement is repeated; but where is the wrong? I am scarcely able to locate it. However, it may be this, viz: That the good private, peaceable, quiet citizens buy up all the coffee, &c., and refuse to sell it to our quartermasters, therefore, they cannot get it for their soldiers. The great wrong may rest in this out-side-department. And I am decidedly of the opinion that it exists here to an alarming extent. But there is one thing that don't please the boys, i. e., getting no commutation money. Yet they can't get it until Uncle Jeff hands it over.

MINUS.

We need in our army a few dozen shining buttons, and some gold and silver plated tape, to complete our uniform distinctions; also, a few dozen stars, letters and figures, to set forth our standing and rank in the army. We are *minus* many of these very essential "tokens of distinction," to mark our standing; for it is not likely that some of us will ever get our positions up to "Jupiter's" notice until they can be procured. If your Drug Stores and Machine Shops have not a supply on hand, can you tell us where they can be traded for.

THE YANKEES.

About twelve or fifteen hundred came up in full view the other day. They manouvred about half the day in front of our works, and came well nigh cutting off about forty of our cavalry sent out on a reconnoisance. Colonel Raines understanding their manouvre sent some four or five hundred Mississippians to relieve them. It was not long after this Battalion reached the plain below until the enemy's cavalry fell back and let our cavalry make their escape. After this, late in the afternoon they marched up under cover of the woods almost within musket shot of our pickets. There they remained during the night, or most of it. Next morning, however, they had all left except a few of the rearguard. I believe we could have easily captured them, but it was thought the better policy not to attack them unless we had perfect knowledge of their strength. It is reported that within the last few days the enemy have received large reinforcements at the Ford, which increases their number to seven Regiments. It is also reported that five regiments of the enemy are at Big Creek Gap, contiguous to Jacksboro', about thirty-five miles below this point; therefore, when they attack us it will be in front and in the rear, thus giving us rather a warm position in which to manouvre. It has also been currently rumored last night and this morning that the enemy had made an attack upon our cavalry at or near Jacksboro', and took some forty or fifty prisoners,* with their horses, &c. We can scarcely credit this rumor, yet fear it is true.—We ought to have a large reinforcement sufficiently convenient to come to our help at any time, in less than twelve hours. If we are not very careful the enemy will get this Gap yet, and many of our soldiers, too. All this may be, after all.

OUR HEALTH.

Several of our men have been sick since we reached this place, and part of our time they had to go to other physicians or do without altogether. Our Assistant Surgeon was waterbound and could not get here (he said) for several days after we reached this post. Our Surgeon has not come yet unless he got here last night or this morning. Some of our men have suffered greatly for the want of medical attention, but our Doctors being on one side of the "Big Waters" and the soldiers on the other, it of course could not be helped. Our sick, however, are not very dangerous, we trust.

This is rather a cool climate, on a very high mountain, water scarce and a long ways to carry, with all our provisions to carry on our shoulders up a mountain whose grade is about 95° with the horizon. Yet when we get there we can look about and "View the land-scape o'er," and see the Federals too.

RELIGION

Is rather at an ebb in our Regiment. Our Chaplain got here the other day, rather in bad health. He has scarcely been able to preach since we left Asheville—perhaps has not. Yet we have had preaching by other ministers, and those members of our Regiments. I hope we will be able to have regular service in our Regiment before long, and prepare to die as well as fight. We can serve God in Camp acceptably if we will set our hearts to it, and some think that a man who professes to be religious at home, and acts wickedly in the army, never had any religion to spare. As ever, yours &c.,

W. F. PARKER, Lt. Co. H,
29 N. C. Troops, C. S. A.

* One man killed and seven captured, with a few horses and some camp equipage, seems to be about the truth of the matter.

FEDERAL OUTRAGES AT COLUMBUS.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, of March 13th:

"Gentlemen from Columbus, lately citizens of that place, who arrived in the city yesterday, advise us that the conduct of the Federal forces, since they occupied that point, has been of the most tyrannical character.

"Immediately upon taking possession, all sugar, molasses, tobacco, etc., in the hands of citizens, was seized. The stock of sugar and molasses was large, and the seizure was made for the benefit of the Federal treasury, as was announced by Col. Buford, the commander.—Some stores of the same character that were held by citizens of the surrounding country, were also taken, and private property and rights totally disregarded.

"The declaration was publicly made that the expenses of the war must be paid by the South, and that all the property of the Confederate States, so far as it should come within their control, would be used for that purpose.

"From this fact the people of the South can pretty conclusively determine to what extent private property will be respected by those who are endeavoring to subjugate us, should they succeed in whole or part."

SPECULATION in times like these is awful. It is like dancing over a volcano, or playing bluff in the sanctuary. Speculation and spirits have done us more harm than the enemy. One crippled our resources. The other lulled our vigilance and prevented our working diligently and thoughtfully, while it engendered undue confidence. We are learning in a hard school. We ought to know the lesson well, and remember it long, for we are made to feel keenly and will be made to feel it even more keenly yet.—*Wilmington Journal.*

GREAT FIRE ON SHIP ISLAND.—The New Orleans Crescent, of the 7th, has the following:—The gun-boat Arrow arrived yesterday forenoon, from Mississippi Sound; all quiet on the coast. A large fire occurred on Ship Island, on Tuesday night, and from the great light, it is supposed that the barracks, buildings recently erected there by the enemy, were all destroyed.

Late News.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—It is stated that the Fourth Alabama Regiment, in the Army of the Potomac, proposes to re-enlist for the war, rejecting alike the fifty dollars bounty and the sixty days' furlough, saying that the cause is enough.

THE Georgia papers announce that Governor Brown had appointed Dr. John W. Lewis, late Superintendent of the State Road, Confederate Senator, instead of Mr. Toombs, declined, and that he has accepted the appointment.

A CURIOUS CARGO.—During the late engagement in Hampton Roads, a schooner was captured from the enemy and carried to Norfolk, loaded with live cod fish. She had an immense tank on board filled with the fish, supposed to be intended for the Catholic soldiers at Newport News, as this is the season of Lent.

DESTRUCTION OF MORE WHISKEY.—The patriotic ladies of Newbern, N. C., destroyed a thousand gallons of whiskey at the depot in that place, one day last week, by knocking out the heads of the barrels and letting the poison flow on the ground.

SOUTHERNERS ESCAPING OVERLAND FROM CALIFORNIA.—Capt. Patrick, of South Carolina, in company with Major Means, and Mr. J. M. Steward, of Virginia, arrived in New Orleans last week from San Francisco. Their journey from California to New Orleans was long and arduous, as they took the overland route and were 92 days *en route.*

THE YANKEE DESPOTISM IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.—The Alexandria Chronicle, of Tuesday, says: "Gen. Montgomery has issued an order declaring that the practice of making offensive remarks and demonstrations to the guards, military men and Union citizens of this city, by females and others of secession proclivities, will no longer be tolerated. All those offending in such matters will hereafter be promptly arrested, and treated as the circumstances may require."

THE authorities of Wilmington, N. C., following the example of many southern cities, have prohibited the sale of spirtuous liquors in that town in either small or large quantities. The railroad and steamboat lines connecting with Wilmington are requested not to transport liquor to the town during the war. This sort of action will soon render the distillery business unprofitable by reducing the price of whiskey. It cannot now be sold in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, Charleston or Columbia.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.—A meeting of planters, merchants, and other citizens, was held in Mobile a few days since, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect that no more cotton and tobacco, or a very small crop, should be made during the present year, and requesting the Confederate Congress, by taxation or otherwise to prevent an over-production of these commodities, that he who sells either cotton or tobacco to the enemy during the present war should be deemed a traitor and treated accordingly; and recommending all holders of cotton to place it promptly in places of safety from the enemy, and to burn it whenever there is imminent danger of its falling into the hands of the Yankees.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—The New Orleans Delta of the 11th instant says: "Our community were shocked yesterday by the news of another powder mill explosion. Five men were killed by this explosion, and the buildings rendered a complete wreck. About three thousand pounds of powder was lost. The occurrence seems to be attributed to design."

BARBARISM.—The Little Rock True Democrat asserts that when the enemy invaded Benton and Washington Counties, Ark., the Federal Commanders took all young men they could find, put arms in their hands, and then placed them in the front ranks, and told them they must fight. They were compelled to take the oath.

GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON.—This officer and his staff were at Huntsville, Ala., on March 5th.—Brig. Gen. Breckinridge also spent a few hours at the same place. He was called on for a speech, but declined. The General spoke a few patriotic words, however, expressing the greatest confidence in our ultimate success.

SOUTHERNS IN EUROPE.—The N. York Herald of the 10th publishes a list of Americans whose names were registered at Gun & Co's American Agency and Reading Room, 10 Strand, London, England, from the 1st to the 22d of February, 1862. Among the names thus registered we notice the following: R. Caldwell, Charleston, South Carolina; Col. Smith and Charles Smith, of Virginia: Charles S. Dawson, Richmond, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, New Orleans; T. A. Miller, Charleston, South Carolina.

GEN. MCINTOSH.—Gen. McIntosh, who was killed at the late battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, is generally supposed to be Chillie McIntosh, a half-breed Creek Indian and a Baptist minister. This is a mistake, as a friend informs us.

Gen. McIntosh is the son of Col. Jas. McIntosh, of Georgia, U. S. Army, who fell in the Mexican war, and nephew to Maj. Wm. McIntosh, of Savannah, almost an octogenarian, but who recently volunteered to serve with Commodore Tatnall in one of his attacks upon the Federal blockaders.—*Columbia Guardian, 12th.*

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Gen. McClellan has ordered the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war: For a general commander in-chief sixty men, lieutenant general forty men, major general thirty men, brigadier general twenty men, colonel fifteen men, lieutenant colonel ten men, major eight men, captain six men, lieutenant four men, sub-lieutenant or ensign three men, non-commissioned officers two men, privates man for man.

THE MINNESOTA.—This celebrated steam frigate, that was so badly peppered by the Virginia on Sunday, the 9th, we understand, has been stripped of all her armament, &c., and hauled over on the Horse Shoe, where she has since sunk. This makes three of the most formidable of the Yankee frigates that have been demolished by the Virginia in a few hours, besides the small fry that she "done for," by way of a diversion. *Norfolk Day Book.*

HEAVY SHOT.—We are gratified to learn that the large gun, recently cast in Richmond, for the Virginia, has been placed in its position on board of that vessel. It throws a solid shot, we understand, weighing 360 pounds. The shot is long, and has a steel point. This, together with her two fine Armstrong guns, put on board since her return from Newport News, gives her one of the most formidable batteries in the world, in addition to her being perfectly shot and shell proof.

We would like to give our readers a description of this new gun and shot, but fear we have already stated more than is prudent, lest it should get to the ears of those the information is not intended for.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

THE gun factory at Holly Springs, Miss., is now turning out 40 gun muskets per day. It will soon be able to turn out 100 per day for the Government. Muskets are the best weapon for three-fourths of the army. It shoots strong, far, accurate, and never gets out of order.

A grand convocation, to which all Roman Catholic Bishops in the world are invited, will take place next May, in Rome. One of its objects, it is said, is to proclaim the immaculate temporal power as an article of faith.

THE FIGHT AT NEWBERN.

The enemy's gun-boats first appeared in sight, on Wednesday afternoon, (12th inst.,) at a point known at Slocum's Creek, and commenced shelling the woods in every direction. A company of cavalry, Capt. Evans, commander, stationed here as pickets, were forced to retire. Two of his men were wounded.

Thursday the fleet advanced as far as Fort Dixie, a strong fortification, mounting four heavy guns, distant from Newbern about 5 miles. This fort was surrounded by a breastwork, and tho' shelled for three or four hours during the afternoon, by the enemy's gun-boats, was manfully defended until dark, when the enemy's fire ceased.

At night it was discovered that the enemy were landing in heavy force. One estimate is, that they sent ashore 26,000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and 30 pieces of field artillery. It was deemed impossible to hold this post against such a force, aided by the gun-boats, so the guns were spiked and the position abandoned.

Friday morning the fighting was commenced at early dawn, and continued until half-past 10, when our forces, being almost completely surrounded by an army outnumbering them at least three to one, splendidly armed, disciplined, equipped and officered, were compelled to retreat. The retreat, we hear, was well conducted at first and in good order, but finally became a rout.

Fort Thompson was the most formidable fortification on the river. It was four miles from Newbern, and mounted 13 heavy guns, two of them rifled 32-pounders.

Fort Ellis, three miles from Newbern, mounted eight heavy guns. It was commanded by Capt. Edelin's Company B, First Maryland Regiment. Finding that the other fortifications had fallen, Capt. E. ordered his guns to be dismounted, (having no spikes,) and they were thrown down the embankment.

Fort Lane, mounting eight guns, two miles from Newbern, was blown up, Capt. Mayo losing his life by remaining to fire the magazine. He was killed by the explosion.

Union Point Battery, one mile from Newbern, mounted two guns. It was manned by the Confederate Minstrels, under the command of Chas. O. White, Manager. This battery fired but twice, and then with but little effect, the enemy being out of range. Three of the Minstrels are missing. It is thought they were taken prisoners.

Col. Z. B. Vance's and Col. Avery's regiments are said to have fought with great bravery, taking a battery of six pieces at the point of the bayonet, but it was afterwards regained by the Yankees, who had been much strengthened by heavy reinforcements.

The Railroad bridge across Neuse river is said to have been an elegant structure and of a most substantial character. It was burnt by a raft, upon which was piled 200 barrels spirits of turpentine and 150 bales of cotton. The torch was applied, the raft set adrift, and in a few moments it lay alongside the piers of the bridge, and the costly fabric was wrapped in flames from end to end.

The turnpike bridge across the river was also burnt by our forces.

The Gaston House, the Washington Hotel, many churches, and the greater portion of the town is in ashes. A lad who left Friday night, and reached Petersburg yesterday morning, says the Yankees were busily engaged in endeavoring to check the progress of the flames, and it was thought that some few houses would be saved, at least enough to shelter the demons who have invaded the place.

All the cotton, about 200 bales, and 1,500 barrels of rosin and turpentine, besides naval stores, were destroyed.

The theatre, it is said, escaped destruction.—Here the Yankees secure about 25 kegs of gunpowder, which had been stored there for the manufacture of cartridges.

The steamer Post Boy was destroyed by the Confederates, but the Albemarle with a schooner in tow, loaded with commissary stores, was taken by the gun-boats of the enemy.

It is said that Burnside sent in a couple of officers, under a white flag, to declare to the people that they would not be molested, nor would their property be interfered with. It was stated, however, that all soldiers or other persons found with arms in their hands would be arrested.

The Daily Progress office falls into the hands of the enemy, but the proprietor, Mr. Pennington, had thrown all the type into pi, and so disabled the press that it could not be used.

The taking of Newbern throws Beaufort and Morehead city, distant about 42 miles, into the enemy's possession. We fear too, that the supplies for Fort Macon will be cut off. It is stated that the garrison have been provisioned for a six months' siege.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE NEWBERN AFFAIR.

We are wholly unable to say how many different versions we have heard of the disaster to our troops at Newbern, certainly not less than a hundred. The result of all this is that with five skeleton regiments of infantry and some few artillery companies, and subsequently a batalion who came in time to help cover the retreat, we attempted to hold a position against twenty-two thousand men with formidable gun-boats on our flank, and formidable field batteries in our front.

In addition to the armed and uniformed troops there were 700 or 800 militia. Our whole force then, militia included could not have been more than five thousand. A prisoner—we fear we must confine ourselves to the singular article—a prisoner, a first Lieutenant who had been in command of an eight gun field battery of the enemy states that Burnside landed twenty-two thousand men, and had still a reserve on board his vessels.

Our people, numbering, as we have just this moment learned, a little over five thousand, held their ground for about five hours, and would, no doubt have held it longer had not the militia first given way, and then the thirty-fourth regiment, leaving unprotected the point they were put to guard. The militia no doubt did as well as any militia could have been expected to do under the circumstances. Why the thirty-fourth followed them in their headlong flight, as they are said to have done, we cannot say. The regiment is composed of good material, and if there was any disaffection with any officer, or even any want of confidence, that was not the time nor the way to show it.

With these exceptions, how or why occurring, we will not now attempt to say, the infantry fought remarkably well; in fact, fought with a gallantry not exceeded by any men at any point during the war, inflicting a very heavy loss upon the enemy. The point left unprotected by the retreat or flight of the troops above referred to, was guarded by the seventh who kept two companies as a guard, while eight companies led by Major Hall repulsed and drove out in confusion a heavy force of the enemy who had poured in to the entrenchments. This whole regiment behaved remarkably well, and we are proud to say that none did better than our townsmen who were there. In Capt. R. B. McRae's company, J. L. McKethan of Brunswick, is slightly wounded, and —— Cobb, of Columbus, is reported killed.

Col. Avery's Regiment, the thirty-third, suffered heavily, and fought well. * * * *

Col. Lee was reported killed, but we learn that this is not so. His horse is said to have been killed under him, and this, no doubt gave rise to the report that he had been killed. His regiment also stood as long as standing was possible.

Col. Vance's regiment was so placed we think that it did not get into the main battle, but also so that it had to cut its way out by some of the hardest kind of fighting. It did do so.

Our cavalry we fear, did not do as they ought to have done. They did no good at all. Perhaps they did harm. They were not in the fight at all.

Our loss in persons known to be killed and wounded is perhaps one hundred to one hundred and fifty. The enemy's is reported at anything from six hundred to sixteen hundred.

* * * * * * * *

It is said that the enemy was piloted through a swamp on our left by a mulatto, at any rate they were piloted by somebody who knew the country, and there is not wanting suspicion attaching itself to some white person or persons.

The artillery companies behaved well. Of course our heavy guns had to be abandoned, and some of our field guns also. Latham's battery is said to have worked great havoc among the enemy. Brem's battery lost some of its pieces, as did Latham's. We believe the horses were killed.

The thing is much better than it had been at first represented. There is neither panic nor disorganization, save on the part of the fugitives who spread abroad the most extravagant tales, and represented everybody as being as bad as themselves. To these fugitives disgrace may attach, which it is incumbent upon them to take the first opportunity to wipe out, but this does not attach to our gallant little army, who are all right.

We think it best to forbear noticing the thousand and one rumors current, casting the blame upon this officer and that officer—this authority and that authority. Some of the charges may be true, or they may not be true. We cannot form any judgment without fuller information. Making all due allowance for circumstances that might have modified the progress of the fight or prolonged its duration, the all-sufficient explanation of our defeat was, *want of men.* With the militia, they out-numbered us nearly six to one. After Sinclair's regiment left, those who bore the brunt of the battle, were outnumbered fully seven to one. That under these circumstances, we could hold our position permanently, was not in the range of possibility. Whether it was worth while to make a fight at all, with such a disparity of force, is a question. Had all stood firmly, as nearly all did, we might and would have inflicted a very heavy loss on the enemy and been enabled to retire with comparatively trifling lost to ourselves, therefore we think it right to fight wherever we can fight with such a result.—Whether the best position was chosen for this, or the best dispositions made, we cannot say.—Whether the department is right in putting men in mere squads, or not, we leave to the people who look to it for defence to say.

We have over and again endeavored to call the attention of all in power to the necessity of having a moveable force of fifteen to twenty thousand men at Goldsboro', ready to be directed on any menaced point, but we have not been able to get a hearing. Had *that* been done all might have been right.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE AFFAIR AT BIG CREEK GAP.

The account or the capture of a large number of our cavalry by a Lincolnite force at Big Creek Gap, which appeared in our paper on Sunday last, has been shorn of its startling proportions by later and more authentic information. It turns out that the first reports brought here by the fugitive cavalrymen from Jacksboro', were either greatly exaggerated or confused. The Confederate loss has dwindled down from the capture of our cavalry companies to eight men and a few horses.

The Federal forces consisted of Col. Carter's regiment of East Tennessee renegades, part of an Indiana regiment, and a cavalry battalion; these had left Cumberland Ford, with four days' rations, and made a forced march to Jacksboro. The whole force amounted to about 1,500. They retired from Jacksboro on Saturday. They had Lt. Col. White of our cavalry, and Capt. Winston, of the Sappers and Miners, prisoners.

This is probably the same force that, according to our correspondents, some eight or ten days ago, exhibited themselves in view of our garrison at Cumberland Gap. They seized 1,000 pair of shoes at Jacksboro, and burned other commissary stores before retreating. They had, when they left, thirteen Confederate prisoners—had killed two, one of whom was a citizen.—One of their men had been killed in the attack.—*Knoxville Register.*

LATEST FROM PARIS, TENNESSEE.

Our latest intelligence is that the town was not occupied by the Federals. After passing through the village, on Wednesday, and engaging in the skirmish with Major King's command, who were encamped in the vicinity, there retreated back to the mouth of the Sandy. The Confederate pickets, it is asserted, were in Paris on Thursday. The federal force engaged in the fight was estimated at five hundred cavalry and one piece of artillery. Maj. King's force after the retreat of two companies was one hundred and fifty. Two of the latter were killed and eight wounded. The Federal loss supposed to be about thirty, killed and wounded.

The companies that retreated were commanded by Capt. Stocks, independent, and Capt. McCutchea, of Col. Brewer's battalion. The order to retreat was given upon the officers being informed by scouts that they were about to be attacked by four infantry regiments immediately, which report proved incorrect, there being no infantry in the vicinity.

The Federal forces were piloted through the country by an individual named George Warner, who has recently been doing business in Paris, and is well known in this city. As the reward of his treachery to his neighbors, he was at once arrested upon the departure of his Abolition friends and sent to headquarters at Jackson in irons. He should speedily be made to suffer the penalty universally awarded to traitors.—*Memphis Appeal.*

PRIVATE letters from Nashville, Tennessee, state that Yankees have lost over four hundred men since their occupation of that city. The picket duty of the enemy is done by brigades; every straggler is taken off. It is said that but few stores are kept open in the city, and that scarcely any one is to be seen on the streets.

LADIES ON THE CUMBERLAND.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express learns that "there was a party on board the Cumberland the night before she was sunk. This, doubtless, accounts for the screams of ladies on board, which were heard by our men on the Virginia."

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—Keep it before the Southern people that accurate arithmeticians have ascertained that it will take the entire Southern crop to pay the interest on the Lincoln war debt. Therefore, if conquered, this debt alone will enslave us. The debt is held almost exclusively by Northern men, who are fighting for principal not principle. Let Southern millionaires look to this thing, ere it is too late.—*Florida and Journal.*

THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUBJUGATION.

They are debating a confiscation Bill in the Yankee Congress. Among the extracts from late Northern papers we see the speech of Senator Trumbull of Illinois on the subject. Mr. Trumbull is said to be a representative of the views of the more moderate, the majority, of the Northern people, with regard to the future treatment of the people of the Southern Confederacy, should they be subdued in this struggle. He advocates the trial for treason of all Southern men in the hands of the Yankees at the end of the war, and the division of the property of the Southern people among the Yankees after paying out of it the expenses of the war. He admits that we must be treated as belligerents and enemies so long as the war lasts, but, says he, "that does not prevent the government, after the war is over from trying as a traitor any person that may be in its hands, and that is the way, I take it, which this rebellion is finally to be put down." Treating us as enemies, he claims a right denied by the U. States Constitution to its Legislature if we were considered as rebels, the right of confiscation. "Look," he says by way of illustration, "at the condition of things at Port Royal, where all the inhabitants have fled, and left the country desolate. Is it to remain unoccupied, and a wilderness, or shall we treat it as the European nations did the places on this continent when the savages fled and left the territory unoccupied? How does the conduct of the people at Port Royal differ from that of the aborigines? They leave everything to waste, abandoned the country, and we may take possession of that country and apportion it among our loyal citizens of the Union; and this act of confiscation by which we do this is not a bill of attainder."

And again, with reference to another species of our property: "We are taxing the loyal men of this country now to the farthest limit in support of the war, and we may call upon them personally to serve in the army. While we can do all this, can it be pretended we cannot control the negroes and the men who fight against the government? I know this seems to have been the course pursued. I know that, while loyal men have been suffering in person and property, the property of disloyalists has been untouched. I know that, while my people are to be taxed to support this war, we are not to touch the property of rebels in arms against the government. But it is said you cannot enforce the laws in these Southern States now.—True, we cannot till the armies advance, and, when they do advance, let us take that property, make it contribute toward the expenses of the war, and save the property of loyal men, and let the men who have instigated the war pay the expense."

Mr. Trumbull is of the moderate faction, and these are their propositions. Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, proposes to colonize us as dangerous to the country, and Mr. Willey of Virginia, who thinks it would be expensive to transport us, proposes to hang us and "thus save all the expense of trasportation."

Mr. Lincoln's Congress is counting its chickens before they are hatched.—This war will never stop until Southern independence is achieved and acknowledged. There may be confiscation and hanging in Yankee land, but Southern men will not share in either business, either as executed or executioners.—*Fay. Observer.*

PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.—A late Memphis paper says:

Yesterday Capt. Moses J. Wicks had his men sworn into the army for the war. He performed a most commendable act, one which we record with high satisfaction as a journalist, and with pride as his friend. He presented each member as sworn in with a check for $300.

COULDN'T SLEEP THAT WAY.—Looking out of his window one summer evening, Luther saw on a tree near at hand a little bird, making his brief and easy dispositions for a night's rest. "Look!" said he, "how that little fellow preaches faith to us all. He takes hold of this twig, tucks his head under his wing, and goes to sleep, leaving God to think for him."

A DIALOGUE.—"Ah," said a mischevious wag to a lady acquaintance, of an aristocratic caste, "I perceive you have been learning a trade."

"Learning a trade," replied the lady, indignantly, "you are very much mistaken."

"Oh, I thought by the looks of your cheeks you had turned painter." The lady waxed wrathy, and the wag *vamosed.*

LESS than nineteen centuries ago the first Christian hymn was sung in an upper chamber of Jerusalem, and those who sang it were quickly scattered.—And now the Christian hymn is one that never ceases, one that is heard in every tongue; and the whisper of that upper chamber is a chorus that fills the world.

NO MORE WHISKEY TO BE MADE IN ALABAMA.—Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation closing every distillery in the State after the first of April next. The stoppage of the distilleries in Virginia, the two Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, will soon make whiskey a scarce article.

RATHER FUNNY.—The funniest incident of the war happened the other day in one of the border counties of East Tennessee. A company of some thirty or forty Union men were trying to make their escape to Kentucky, to join the Northern army; they came to a creek which they were compelled to wade.—Not wishing to get their clothes wet, *shelled off*, all to their shirts; and while in this condition they were surprised by a company of Jeff's cavalry boys who were in hot pursuit of them. Being somewhat frightened they fled in double quick, making a "*straight shirt tail*" up hill and down hill, leaving their clothing in the possession of our boys, who of course took possession and appropriated the same. What became of the tories we are unable to say; but rather suppose they are in a poor condition for the cold weather. Old Abe had better look after them, and give them a pair of *leggings*, if nothing more.—*Greeneville (Tenn.) Banner.*

A GOOD NAME.

A good name is above all price. Have you not found it so, young man, you, whose well-known virtues have placed you in a position which you occupy with feelings of commendable pride? And you, whose fame has been the target of envious tongues, have not you seen a good name to be the only breast-plate that is impervious to the poisoned shafts of calumny? Gold and talent, what are these without a character? A light to render darkness visible; a gilding which, by contrast, makes the substance more revolting. Cherish it, then, all ye who possess it; guard it carefully, for, depending upon this, its purity once tarnished, the most unvarying effort will hardly restore it to its pristine lustre. Let it attend you through the journey of life crowning your days with peace and happiness. The rectitude which won it will engrave upon your face a letter of recommendation to people of every nation and tongue. And when the treasure is no longer useful to you, it shall descend to your posterity a legacy with which millions on millions would not bear to be compared.

EXEMPTING PRINTERS FROM MILITIA DUTY.—We are not aware of a single country on the face of the earth in which printers are not exempted from militia duty, except in Virginia and some of the Southern States. It is so in Europe, where, notwithstanding the existence of Monarchical Governments, the importance of the press to both the Government and the people is so well understood, that printers are exempted from a general levy of the population. Much more should it be so in a free country, where the press is regarded as the palladium of liberty. We are not surprised to hear that it is decidedly the sentiment of delegates of the Southern States now here in Congress, that laws for the exemption of printers from militia service should be enacted. To refuse this is to deprive the Southern people of the press—to shut them out completely from all intelligence of affairs in which they are deeply interested, and to take away from them incentives to patriotism and energy which the press daily pours forth. Who can estimate the value to the Southern cause of the daily appeals of a patriotic press? Without it, they would sink into apathy and inertion, grope about like Samson deprived of his eyes, waste away like strong men bereft of food and water.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

THE FOREIGN CONSULS.—The Montgomery Advertiser says:

"So far as we know, the Foreign Consuls at present in this country are friendly to our cause, and to them personally we have no objection, but for them to act in an official capacity under the authority of exequaturs granted by the United States Government, is offensive to the good sense of our people. If England, France, Spain, and other nations desire representatives in the Confederacy, to look after their own commercial interests and the interests of their citizens, let them take an honorable course, and recognize the Confederate States as a nation. Until they do this let us give them to understand distinctly that their interests in this country must take the chances of war. If we wish to gain the countenance of the world, we must act as becomes an independent nation, and self-respect and independence alike cry out against the further toleration of officers, whose only titles to official recognition are derived from the Government at Washington."

CAPT. TAYLOE.—Captain James L. Tayloe, of the C. S. Navy, who died on Monday last of the wounds he received during the recent engagement in Hampton Roads, was a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and entered the U. S. Navy on the 24th September, 1855.

He was in command of the Confederate States gun-boat Fanny at the battle of Roanoke Island, and so conducted himself as to elicit the praise of for all his skill and bravery.

The death of this gallant young officer we need not say is universally regretted. and the circumstances under which he was killed—having received his mortal wound under a flag of truce—goes to show the barbarous character of the enemy with whom we have to deal.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

IF MADDER colors red, is that the reason why the *madder* you get the redder you grow?

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The iron-clad steamer Virginia cost $185,000 to fit her up, and in one day destroyed over $1,100,000 worth of Yankee property. She lost her prow in striking the Ericsson a slanting blow, and not by running against the Cumberland. This can be replaced in two days, and then she will be in as good if not better condition than ever. We give an extract from a private letter received in this city from Mr. John L. Porter, the naval constructor of the Virginia. He writes:

I received but little encouragement from any one while the Virginia was progressing. Hundreds—I may say thousands—asserted she would never float. Some said she would turn bottom side up; others said the crew would suffocate; but the *most wise* said the concussion and report from the guns would deafen the men. Some said she would not steer; and public opinion generally about here said she would never come out of the dock. You have no idea what I have suffered in mind since I commenced her, but I knew what I was about and persevered. Some of her inboard arrangements are of the most intricate character, and have caused me many sleepless nights in making them; but all have turned out right, and thanks are due to a kind Providence, whose blessings on my efforts I have many times invoked.

I must say I was astonished at the success of the Virginia. She destroyed the Cumberland in fifteen minutes, and in thirty more the Congress was captured.

The Minnesota would have shared the same fate, but she got aground, and the Virginia could not get to her.

The Virginia steers beautifully, and her speed is three miles more per hour than it ever was. She is very comfortable; there is not the least unpleasant sound from the guns, and all the officers are highly pleased.

NEWS FROM THE COAST.—Information was said to have been received here last evening that the enemy had landed in force at Buckingham Point, on the main land, six miles from Bluffton. Our troops there are under the command of Gen. Drayton. An engagement was expected, and reinforcements have been ordered to that quarter. We have great confidence in our ability to repulse the enemy should he make the advance in that direction, as a large force can be congregated there in a very short time.—*Charleston Courier, 21st.*

☞ All the railroads in Georgia have determined not to receive any liquors for transportation, in accordance with Governor Brown's request.

☞ A trial trip of the new gunboats Morgan and Gaines built at Mobile, was made on the 8th inst. The result was most satisfactory.

DEATHS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

FORT BEE, VIRGINIA,
March 6, 1862.

At a meeting of the "Rough and Ready Guards" had here to-day, to take the sense of the company in regard to the death of Lieut. S. S. BROWN, Mr. Jas. Brittain was elected to preside and C. R. P. Byers appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions: Capt. P. W. Roberts, T. W Mu ell, and J. M. Whitmire. The committee submitted the following which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Him in whose hands are the destinies of the world, to take from our midst Lt. Samuel S. Brown, whose noble and generous nature, frank and gentlemanly deportment, had won for him the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, and endeared him to us his more particular associates and friends, therefore

Resolved, 1. That in the death of 3rd Lt. Samuel S. Brown, the Rough and Ready Guards have lost a gallant, energetic and accomplished officer, a bold, determined and unmurmuring soldier, and a warm and sympathetic friend and associate.

2. That while we bow in humble submission to the will of an inscrutable Providence, who has cut down in his early manhood, our lamented friend and fellow soldier, who had come forth in his country's defence, at his country's call, and whose loftiest ambition, and fondest wish, as often expressed, was to render himself a sacrifice on the altar of Liberty. Yet we do deeply regret and mourn his, to us, untimely death.

3. That we tender to the relatives of our deceased brother in arms, our hearty condolence and warmest sympathy, and ask to mingle our tears with theirs in this our mutual heavy bereavement and affliction.

4. That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Asheville News and Henderson Times.

After a few appropriate remarks by Capt. Roberts, in relation to the sad dispensation of Providence, in suddenly removing from our midst so estimable a gentleman and highly esteemed officer, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. BRITTAIN, Ch'n.
C. R. P BYERS, Sec'y.

NEGROES TO HIRE!

ON TUESDAY, the 1st day of April, at the Court House in Asheville, we will hire to the

HIGHEST BIDDER,

ABOUT FIFTY HANDS,

Men, Women and Boys,

Till 1st January next. Bond and security will be required from hirers.

JNO. E. PATTON.
W. A. PATTON,
March 22, 1862. For self and other Ex'rs.

ATTENTION!

PERSONS desirous of joining the "Buncombe Artillery," now being organized under Capt. HARDY, will report to the undersigned at Dr. J. G. HARDY'S office, where I will be found every day between sunrise and sunset. I am provided with the necessary muster rolls, and will take the names of a few more good men.—Come early, for the list is nearly complete.

W. H. DEAVER.
March 25. 1862. tf

W. H. MURDOCH, M. D.

HAVING permanently located in **ASHEVILLE,** North end of Main street, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. January 30, 1862. tf

SWANNANOA

MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY WILL OPEN ITS FIRST session on the 5th day of February, 1862, under the charge of J. C. DEANS and A. S. HOLTEN, who have had considerable experience in teaching. We propose preparing students for College and the ordinary business of life. The Academy is located in Buncombe county, N. C., on the stage road leading from Asheville to the Swannanoa Gap, 9¾ miles from the former place; in a moral, enterprising and intelligent community. Swannanoa is eminently healthy, and in the present excited condition of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat. Strong and active efforts will be made to promote the moral and mental culture of pupils committed to our care. Quite a number of students can be furnished with board in highly respectable families convenient to the Academy, at a very low price.

TUITION in the primory classes $6; higher English classes $10; Classics $12.50 per session.

For further information address
Rev. J. C. DEANS, Principal.
February 6, 1862. 3m

ARTILLERISTS WANTED!

THE undersigned propose raising a Company of ARTILLERY FOR THE WAR. All persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, in this or adjoining counties, can do so by calling on either one of us. An experienced Artillery officer will be selected to take charge of the Company and drill them. Artillerists are exempt from many fatiguing duties attending Infantry, such as picket guard duty, work on fortifications, long forced marches, carrying knap-sacks, cartridge-boxes, &c. A Bounty of

FIFTY DOLLARS

Will be paid to each one enlisting as soon as he is sworn into service, which will be as soon as a sufficient number have enlisted to organize and elect officers.

Persons wishing to enlist will please come forward at once as the enemy are well nigh upon us, and should be met and driven back by a united and brave people. The pay of Artillerists is a little more than that of Infantry, and their rank among soldiers high.

WM. N. GARRETT, E. M. CLAYTON,
Warm Springs, N. C. Asheville, N. C.
February 20, 1862. tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the terms of a DEED OF TRUST, executed by NATH'L G. TAYLOR, of Carter county, Tennessee, on the 26th January, 1856, for the benefit of James Howard McHenry, I will sell upon the premises in said county

ON THE 24th APRIL, 1862,

And the succeeding day, or days if necessary,

All the TRACTS OF LAND

Conveyed by said Trust Deed, consisting of the

BUFFALO MILLS

FARM, PROPER, CONTAINING

Nine Hundred & 12 1-2 Acres.

THE

The Jerry Britt Farm,

ADJOINING THERETO, OF

SEVENTY FIVE ACRER.

AND ALSO

A MOUNTAIN TRACT

OF

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

In said county. The MILLS farm contains a fine body of

Meadow and Up'land,

ALSO, A VALUABLE

GRIST AND SAW-MILL,

AND

TILT-HAMMER FORGE,

And other valuable improvements. Further information may be had upon the premises, or from the undersigned.

Terms of Sale---CASH!

A. G. GRAHAM, (Substituted) Trustee.
Jonesboro', Tenn., Jan. 11, 1862. tds.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

A SMALL SUPPLY among which is a lot of GENUINE BUNCOMBE CABBAGE Seed, for sale at ASTON'S.

Flower Seeds.

A CHOICE LOT OF SOUTHERN GROWN Flower Seeds, cultivated by an Amateur. Just received at ASTON'S.

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

A REGIMENT

FOR THE

Confederate States Service.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN AUthorized to raise a Regiment for the Confederate States army, takes this method of informing persons who are now engaged in raising companies, that this is the first opportunity offered for joining a Regiment to go directly into the Confederate service.

Rank of officers, and pay to officers and soldiers, will begin with their enrollment.

A BOUNTY of

FIFTY DOLLARS

And the bounty from the State will be paid at the time of organization.

Arms and full equipments of the best class will be furnished to the companies.

Term of service THREE YEARS or the war. For further particulars, address the subscriber immediately. M. D. CRATON,

Lt. Col. 35th Reg't N. C. Troops.
Newbern, N. C., March 6, 1862. 4t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, at Leicester, suitable for a Store or Dwelling House, with four acres of LAND. Accommodating terms will be given. Apply to John Carpenter, Leicester, or Thos. Gillespie, North Turkey Creek.
March 20, 1862. 2m

Buncombe to the Rescue!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

I AM authorized by the Governor to raise an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be located in the neighborhood of Paint Rock, in the county of Madison.

Persons wishing to join this company will report to Rev. T. W. Atkin, A. T. Summey, or myself. Each of whom will be provided with muster rolls.

An order for drafting in each county has already been issued, and I earnestly appeal to the gallant sons of Buncombe to come forward and volunteer, and never allow a draft to take place in old Buncombe.

The Adjutant General of the Confederate States has promised me a battery of Mountain Howitzers for this particular service.

Volunteers get a BOUNTY of

FIFTY DOLLARS.

Drafted men get no Bounty.

W. M. HARDY.
February 20, 1862. tf

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAS. M. ALLEN

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.
Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 18, 1861. tf

AT ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

BACON! BACON!

I WISH TO BUY A FEW THOUSAND LBS. of

Good Dry Bacon,

For which I will pay 20 cents per pound. I have SALT to exchange for BACON.

E. SLUDER.
Asheville, March 20, 1862. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

Always at Work!

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL. Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR.
20 ounces QUININE.
20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON CARDS, just opened at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S.

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,

COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.
April 11, 1861. 1y

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.
January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.
February 6, 1862. tf